

SHOCKING CASE

**A Fourteen-year-old Girl
Brutally Treated.**

**Enticed Into the Back Room of
Livery Stable,**

**And Held a Close Prisoner for Three
Days.**

**Libertine in Response to the Appeal of a French
Mother and with a Stipulation That
the Funds Should Not Be
Prosecuted.**

There are a number of brutes in this city who make a business of ruining young girls, and hardly a day passes that so case of the kind is not reported to the

A few days ago a young girl named Ann Heffinger, who has barely passed her first birthday, was taken to the hospital to be reunited with her mother, and taken to the Girls' Home.

The girl was in a frightful condition, and her mother's statements go to show that she will not stay at home, but the real cause of the arrest did not come out.

One night she was brought at present to the hospital. The following are some of the facts are about as follows: The child had been working in a dressmaking shop in town since she was 10 years old. In the town she made the acquaintance of some stablemen on Spring street.

One night she did not go home to her mother, but to the stable, and the woman thought there was something wrong so she visited the Main-street dressmaker and found out that the girl had been with a daughter had not been there.

The case was reported to the police and several days later the girl was brought to the girls' home could be found. The mother then started out, and after a long search, and finally found that the girl was confined in a lively stable.

Instead of reporting this information to the police, the woman, who is now stable and demanded the release of her daughter. At first the men denied the charges, but when the girl's father became frightened when she persisted, finally decided to give the girl up on certain conditions.

They told her that if she would say nothing about the matter and not prosecute anyone, they would give her \$10,000. Fort-street M. E. Church at a certain hour that evening.

The girl's mother was almost crazed, and she was willing to consent to anything she could only see her child once more.

At the appointed hour she put in an appearance, and the girl was taken to her father. There four men brought the girl to her. The little thing was in an unconscious state, and she was so weak that she could not live had left her body, but she soon came to her senses, and was taken to Boy's Home, where she is now recovering from the frightful outrage, has been committed right in the heart of this city, and almost unknown.

The girl, who is well developed and quite pretty, was induced by one of the sta-

When she reached the place he indicated, she found the door unlocked. She was then drugged, a dose which she could not defend herself, although she knew it was deadly. The men ravished her, one after another until they had all been satisfied, when the woman was left alone in the room. The next morning, when some food was brought to her. The same men, numbering five, came back, and she was again drugged, and treated her in a most brutal manner.

She was kept in this miserable den day and night, when she was taken out more dead than alive, and handed over to her mother.

Her mother should have been sent to the Girls' Home and the miserable wretches who have ruined her are allowed to go free.

It is not to be explained, it is true that the mother promised the brutes at the stable that she would give them a good horse when the girl was given under very peculiar circumstances, and should not hold good when the girl was sent to the Girls' Home, and the prompt punishment of the

The first meeting was held in this last Sunday evening, a full report of which

The second meeting was called "Mother's Day," and was held Tuesday evening at the home of Mrs. J. L. Smith.

The evening was devoted to a discussion of the state of affairs in Los Angeles and the situation of the laboring class.

"I know of one case in Los Angeles which should cause our husbands to rise up and fight for their country is rid of these slinky, crawling creatures, who are never happy unless they are being persecuted by some other creature. The case I speak of has been investigated by the peace officers, and it is a sad story. It is a story that will set up, as many other cases of a like nature are."

The matter came under my observation and I know that the circumstances are in every particular. While the firemen were working on the street car, a man named King, who worked in a dressmaking shop on Main Street, was subjected to most horrible indignities. The case is reported in detail elsewhere today.

This is only one case of a thousand

that have never been brought to light, when I think that such things are being covered up every day by the officials who should strain every nerve to punish such people, it makes my blood boil, and I am sure that the people will rise up when we will have to take the law into our own hands."

"Mr. Lugen was very enthusiastic and the ladies have made up their minds to do some kind of a reform sets in at once."

Fighting the Charter

The enemies of the new charter are doing all their energies to secure the defeat of the new charter. They are doing this by instrument, and are resorting to every expedient to prevent the charter from their purpose. Among other things special efforts are being made to prejudice Lugen against it, and any number of stories are afloat as to its errors of omission and commission. One of the first stories to be heard by a Times reporter yesterday, when one man was trying to convince another that if the new charter passed every workingman

Turned the Tables.

Some days ago L. Barnett gave notice that his wife, Nora Barnett, had left his bed and board, etc., and last evening Mrs. Barnett called at the TIMES office to contradict the statement. She says she has brought suit against her husband for divorce, and that he is the one who left her. She charges him with adultery and all kinds of things.

Turned the Tables.

Some days ago L. Barnett gave notice that his wife, Nora Barnett, had left his bed and board, etc., and last evening Mrs. Barnett called at the TIMES office to contradict the statement. She says she has brought suit against her husband for divorce, and that he is the one who left her. She charges him with adultery and all kinds of things.

CONSTABLES' RACKET.

WORKING THE TRAMP MARKET FOR ALL ITS WORTH.

How the legitimate business of the inferior courts is lighted in order to pile up big fee bills against the county.

The Grand Jury, the Supervisors, the City Council and the Board of Police Commissioners have all taken a whack at the Deputy Constables and Judges of the Peace. The tramping racket, matter, and yet nothing has been done to protect the public treasury. It is a well-known fact among officers and those who have taken the trouble to look into the manner in which constables and justices earn their fees, that the county has been robbed of thousands of dollars since the deputy constables were organized. A Times reporter was met by a well-known officer, who is in a position to know whereof he speaks, yesterday, and the officer made the following statement:

"I see by THE TIMES this morning that your folks have awakened to the fact that this county is being robbed. As you say, the arrest of every tramp costs the county not less than \$3.45, and in many cases the cost runs up to from \$20 to \$30.

"There are two constables in this city, and each one of them has from twenty deputy constables out all the time. These deputies do the most of their work at night, and in the morning they go out and find these bawling, miserable old drunkards up to the hills to jail. In fact, they pay more attention to drunks than to real criminals, because the work is easy and the profits are greater.

"The Deputy Constables go to bed at 5 or 6 o'clock a.m., and sleep until 1 or 2 o'clock p.m., when he gets up and goes out into court with his night's work in the shape of a batch of warrants and drunks. The justice gets \$3 a head, there is a conviction or not, the constable gets \$1.45, and the deputy pockets \$1 a head, and it's a mighty poor night when a live deputy can't gather in from five to a dozen drunks or vagrants.

"These deputy constables run in from \$50 to \$60 a month, and a month, at an average cost to the county of \$3 a head, or about \$400.

"Now, this may be all right, but I don't think it's exactly the correct thing. If you will follow these constables up to the entrances to the lowest beer joints in the city, and whenever an old drunk comes out he falls into the arms of a constable, and is rushed off to the County Jail, whereas if the constable would only let him alone he would stand in front of one of the way places and sleep his drunk off without molesting any one.

"The next day the constable and tramp appear before the justice, and if that gentleman is wise in his day and generation, he will size the tramp up, and give him one day in the County Jail, for wisdom and a little experience tell him that the tramp will make a mighty good customer. And sure enough, Mr. Tramp and the Constable put in a day in the County Jail, and justice shows a few hours after he has served his one-day sentence.

"I have known the same tramp to appear a dozen times before the same justice, and in every case he would get but one day in the County Jail.

"When business is dull and drunks are hard up, I've known constables to invest their hard-earned coin to the extent of 10 cents a head on tramps. Ten cents will purchase a tramp, and the constable will give him a glass of beer, and the tramp will give him a trip up the hill. If there is a constable in sight, and you can just let your life take when a constable is in sight, the tramp will be near at hand when the second glass is drunk. Oh, these constables are great people, and if a fly happens to light on one of them, he will mistake, he is a dead fly in less than no time."

"About how much will an industrious deputy constable make in a month? Well, from \$125 to \$150. A deputy constable has a mighty easy thing of it. He can work from five to six hours a day and clean up more money than a business man can make in a month."

"How about the justices of the peace?"

"Oh, now you are talking. I would rather be a real energetic justice than to lose the biggest bank in Los Angeles. It's no trick at all for a justice of the peace to clean up from \$50 to \$75 a day if he is surrounded by industrious deputy constables."

"One of our justices has gathered in a fortune since he was elected, and will go out of office next year with more money than he could have made in the practice of the law in 50 years. But there will be a change next year. The fee business will be done away with, and you will see that the County Jail will be empty of tramps and drunks almost all the time. The county will save money, however, and the tramps and drunks will be sent to death or to leave the city, for there are lots of them who never get a good square meal except when they are run in by the deputy constables."

"One of the justices in this city (who, by the way, has refused to do a brokerage business in tramps and vagrants) stated to a Times reporter that he had found the greatest difficulty in having the regular business of his court attended to."

"There," he said, pointing to a large envelope lying upon his desk, "is a batch of 100 warrants which have been waiting since early this morning (it was then 4 a.m.) to be served. I have a batch of 100 more, and they will not attend to them if they can possibly shirk the job, because there is nothing in it. They get only a dollar for serving a whole batch of warrants, and they get more money in half the time and a quarter of the labor by running in vagrants."

"If I call up a constable and ask him to attend to one of these matters, he says his deputies are all out, or they have important matters to attend to, and ten to one he will return the very next day."

"I am getting disgusted with this sort of business," continued the justice, "and if I do not get better service, I shall certainly fine some of these justices for contempt, and make examples of them."

GLENDALE ENTERTAINMENT.

Programme of a Musical and Literary Affair.

Next Monday evening an entertainment is to be given at the Hotel Glendale, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the purchase of an organ for the school at that place. A special train will leave Los Angeles, avenue depot at 7:30 p.m., returning to the city after the entertainment. Following is the programme:

Glee, "Oh, Whistle, I Hear the Bells So Free" (Parrish).
Song-Profr, Fiske.
Violin solo, "Cavatina" (Lafayette), H. Schilling.
Song, "The Village Blacksmith" (Weiss), J. L. Whitaker.
Recitation—J. C. Sherer.
Song, "Annie's Lullaby" (Roeckel)—Miss Moore.
Solo, piano, "Valse de Concert" (St. Vincent), Church.
Song, "Queen of My Heart" (Clemens)—W. A. Seymour.

Dr. J. S. Owens is of the opinion that justice has been done him in the report of the Grand Jury, before Justice King. He admitted all of George's claims against him, saying that he was perfectly willing to pay everything that was due, consequently he could not have assigned his account to Holmes to escape any counter claims. As to his friendship for George, it was merely an ordinary acquaintance, and no intimacy existed between them. No decision has yet been rendered in the case.

The Jury Disagreed.
Mrs. Sarah Jane Radcliffe was on trial in Justice King's court yesterday for disturbing the peace of her neighbors, two families by the name of Morrison and Hunt. From the testimony, Mrs. Radcliffe is a woman of ungovernable temper, and abused her neighbors shamefully. The testimony was very indecent. The jury disagreed.

Should Be Sent to the Asylum.
Among the queer characters of the County Jail is a harmless idiot known as Rudolph. The man is serving a 60-day sentence for vagrancy, his third or fourth time this year, after which he will be turned out to wander around until some one complains again, when he will be arrested, and the same farce will be enacted again. He should be examined and committed to Stokton, where he can receive proper care, as there are no facilities for inmates at the jail. Rudolph's head is a study, and a malacologist's opinion would make interesting reading.

YOUTHFUL DEPRIVATIONS.

District Telegraph Messengers Implicated and Arrested.

On Sunday night the show window of the Beehive Music Store, Nos. 228 and 230 South Spring street, was broken open and about \$300 worth of musical instruments stolen. The robbery was reported at police headquarters, and Detectives Harris and Metzler took charge of the case. From the nature of the case the officers were convinced that it was the work of amateurs, and, following this lead they traced the crime to a gang of boys who have made the office of the District Telegraph Company their headquarters. In fact one or two of the thieves were employees of the company, one of them being Bob O'Donnell, who has charge of the office from 1 to 6 a.m., after the night manager leaves. The officers received most of the stolen property, and Wednesday night went to the office of the telegraph company to arrest the boys. They had ascertained that there were four in the gang, and they were all very respectable and highly connected parents, who, while not in the employ of the company, were satisfying themselves of the boys' guilt, the detectives told him to go behind the counter as usual, while they waited for the other boy to come in. The latter had evidently taken alarm from some cause, however, as he did not put in an appearance. In the meantime, the night manager, Al P. McGraw, came in, and was told by Mr. Harris that the boys were under arrest, and the facts explained to him. Shortly after McGraw went out for his lunch, and, coming back, called the boys into the rear room. He then took the money from the drawer, and taking the boy's hat, went into the room. This was the last seen of the boy, and the officers went back to see what was keeping him, they found the backdoor open, and the boys missing. The officers were very much annoyed over the matter, and demanded an explanation of McGraw, which he could not give, convincing them that he had given the boy money and aided him to escape. As nothing more could be done here, the officers at once got a hack and went out to the residence of the hanger-on, on Wall street, where he was found in bed, placed under arrest and brought to the police station, where he gave the name of Harry Sullivan, and was locked up. This is not the boy, however, which the officers have withheld on account of his family, he having a mother and several grown-up sisters, who were greatly distressed over the matter. At the hour this time was very late, and nothing more could be done, the officers concluded to wait until yesterday, when they paid their respects to McGraw. It was ascertained that the boy O'Donnell and McGraw occupied the same room, and on going to the place, a portion of the stolen property (a number of French harps) were found in a paper sack, and this was taken possession of. Yesterday afternoon Harris and Metzler went down to the office of the telegraph company, where they found McGraw and brought him up to the station, where he was told, as he had been told, that he was in a prisoner, and that District Attorney Chell will draw up a complaint to that effect. The other boys have not been arrested, but it is believed that it is only a question of time when they will be captured. The discovery of this gang of youthful burglars will explain quite a number of small thefts which have been troubling the authorities. The ages of the boys range from 12 to 19.

THOSE INDIAN THINGS.

WHAT EX-INDIAN AGENT BELKNAP SAYS ABOUT THEM.

He Believes That They Should Not Have Been Allowed to Enter a Plea of Manslaughter—It Was a Cold-blooded Murder.

"There is something wrong about this matter," was the way in which C. G. Belknap began last night's address before the Soldiers and Sailors' Association. He began by referring to the fact that the four Tule River Indians, who had been indicted for the murder of Juan Baptista, the Indian medicine man, had been permitted to plead guilty to manslaughter instead of the offense for which they had been arrested and indicted. The speaker was the Indian Agent on that Christmas morning in 1887 when the medicine man was suddenly disposed of by his hidden assassins. Mr. Belknap continued: "This case should have gone to a jury, and the evidence against the four murderers should have been presented to the court. The court now knows nothing of the details of the crime, but by an arrangement between the counsel for the defense and the prosecution, the Indians, who have been guilty of a cold-blooded murder as was ever perpetrated, have been allowed to plead guilty to a minor offense. The Indians had been told by many friends previous to the crime that if they were white men, and when the Indian inspector was on this coast in the previous year, he had told them that they were obliged to the laws, and they fully understood it. Some of them speak very good English, and they were not ignorant of what was told them by the Inspector and myself.

"The Indians, as a tribe, did not hold a council, but a few of the old friends of Hunter Jig got together and decided to kill him. The majority of the tribe did not know the medicine man was to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so, they would not have consented to it. According to the testimony of Hunter Jig, the Indians were not in the habit of holding councils. They were under the charge of the Indian agent, and he had told them that they were to be killed, and I am sure if they had done so,

THE HE WOLFF.

CONTINUATION OF THE LONG MURDER TRIAL.

Peterson Cross-examined and the Murderer Tells His Own Story—Mrs. Wolff Has a Flood of Fresh Recollections—To Continue To-day.

The murder trial of the Wolffs and Peterson resumed yesterday morning. Peterson took the stand to close his direct examination. He said he did not expect any shooting the day it occurred. He did not hear Wolff say "Take that, you—"

as Thiesen had testified. Cross-examined: When Wilson came back to the cabin we started to make an addition for the purpose of keeping the baggage, etc. Some one was to sleep in it. Wilson got as work as he had promised. When I offered to buy a tent, Wilson said there was no use in that; he might just as well use his cabin. He proposed that if he might sleep there, he would get his meals at the hotel. When the altercation occurred at Potter's tent, Wilson stood close by Wolff. In the first place Wolff complained of the hardness of the work. Wilson said he was no man of business, etc. He made gestures, but did not offer to strike. Potter's saloon was between Wilson's cabin and the bathhouse where we worked. A few days after Mr. Wilson brought Mr. Farrell and told him we were to build his house for him. He got us that job. When Mrs. Wolff was telling her husband that Wilson wanted to borrow some money from her, she spoke in English. Wilson overheard the conversation and rushed in. Wolff was not abusing his wife. Wilson did not interfere to protect her. Wolff was not angry with his wife.

When Wilson came in and seized Wolff by the throat he came out of the cabin. Mrs. Wolff tried to get Wilson off from him. I walked away fast. I never thought of the knife at that time. When I came back Wilson let me in without any opposition. He called me in and said Mrs. Wolff wanted me to stay there. He had come to bed with her. Mrs. Wolff had gone to bed in her own apartment. This was about the 10th of May. We went to work the next morning at the bathhouse. Wilson and myself ate breakfast at the cabin with Mrs. Wolff. I got my lunch at the hotel. Wolff stood up town that afternoon to see Mrs. Wolff. I went after her before I got my lunch. I brought her to the hotel, where she met Wolff. She went to Santa Ana May 11th.

On the next Sunday Wolff went to Capistrano. On Monday Mendelsohn and Mrs. Wolff came after me with a buckboard. I was not drunk. On Sunday I met Wilson at the hotel. He wanted me to lend him some money, but I didn't. We had no quarrel whatever. On the day when Wilson came after Wolff at the bathhouse, he called Wolff down from the roof. Wolff said he was not mad. He and Wolff had a discussion. After talking for a while he said, "I could handle you if I wanted to." I paid no further attention. I did not expect any trouble.

On the 14th we all went from Capistrano to Santa Ana. On the 16th we returned to San Juan. Wolff came down a couple of days later. He came alone. Mrs. Wolff was not back at San Juan from the 14th to the day of the shooting.

I said there at the hotel from the 16th to the 21st. On the latter day Wolff came down. I had previously seen Wolff. He said he would kill Wolff if he caught him at the beach.

On the 23d I started for San Juan-by-the-Sea. I was going on my business. Mrs. Wolff suggested that the rest take a ride, and I got a four-seated wagon.

When we got to San Juan we left Mrs. Wolff at the pavilion alone, and we went into Potter's tent. We were there an hour or an hour and a half. When we drove to the hotel we saw Wilson standing on the porch. He said, "We are you folks here again?" That was all Wilson said at the time. We had no further conversation at that time. I am positive that Wolff told Wolff to "look out for yourself; I will kill you yet." Wolff asked him to come in front where all could hear what he said.

The witness then cross-examined as to the circumstances of the shooting. When we got there Wilson spoke the first word. He said, "Well, here I am." He was perfectly sober as far as I could observe.

Witness then repeated the words that passed between Wolff and Wilson, as given before. When Wolff asked him if he loved his wife, he put his hand to his knife and advanced. At the beginning they were four or five feet apart. Wilson stood a little ways from the porch. When Wilson wheeled to the left he stumbled up on the porch and fell over.

I did not hear Wolff say: "Take that, you—" nor anything like it. I would have remembered it if I had heard it. I did not see Wolff while he was shooting, nor can I tell how many shots were fired, nor whether any shots were fired after Wolff fell on the porch, but I am sure Wolff never said: "Take that, you—"

After the shooting we walked around the hotel to the corral. Nothing was said. I was still trembling. Wilson often said to me that Mrs. Wolff was a good woman and he thought the world of her. I thought nothing of it. The only time he told me he loved Mrs. Wolff was when he wanted me to take the letter up to Santa Ana. He did not say that Wolff had abused her with jealousy and she needed protection. I was not angry about the freight having been sent wrongly, but only sorry for the money I had spent.

Afternoon Session.

An argument was had between the District Attorney and the counsel for the defense as to whether Peterson could be asked if he was afraid of Wilson at the time of the shooting. To this Mr. Dupuy objected that though Peterson was charged conjointly with Wolff, it was merely as an accessory, and as he did not pull the trigger, he could not swear to his fears at the moment.

Judge Gardner held that such testimony as to being afraid of Wilson might be allowed for the purpose only of explaining Peterson's subsequent conduct. It was ruled the objection and allowed the question to be put.

It was here stipulated that the deposition of one George Cook, now in the hospital, should be taken by the District Attorney and Counselor Stephens this morning, before court time.

PETERSON RECALLED. Peterson was then recalled and asked whether at the time of the shooting he thought of the danger to Mr. Wolff.

He testified that he thought Wolff was in danger from Wilson's knife. On being again cross-examined he said he was afraid of danger naturally, and got out of the way when he could. Wilson was sober.

I was not alarmed when he spoke to me on the porch; nor when he met us at the corral; nor when he said: "Here I am." I was then cool and calm. A notice of cross-examination was given when Wilson said, "I love your wife if I kill you," and advanced.

The shot was fired the same instant that Wilson put his hand to his waist and advanced.

The thing that frightened me was the shot of the pistol. I didn't become alarmed till I heard the pistol shot.

MRS. WOLFF RECALLED. Mrs. Wolff was then recalled, and the question was asked her if she was afraid when she saw Wilson make a motion toward his knife.

She said when Wilson put his hand where his knife was, that she thought that her husband was in danger, and watched Wilson closely. Her husband stepped back when Wilson advanced the first time.

Cross-examined: She saw something in Wilson's hand when he put his hand for his knife. He then stepped forward one step. I turned to Peterson to see if he was going to help my husband. I was afraid my husband would not think to defend himself. I don't know whether I turned to Peterson or not; everything happened so quick.

The witness here got badly mixed up, and gave the impression of being too willing. She said she had previously been afraid of Wilson in a general way. Wilson took

two steps toward my husband. That was the first time I got alarmed. One time Wilson said a pistol was not so good as a knife; a knife was sure and he could stab a man to the heart with it. He said this the time he said a knife might come handy, etc. I can't remember when this occurred. Sometimes I can remember those things and other times not. I can't remember to-day. I think this was the 11th of May, on a Friday. This was in the morning that I started for Santa Ana. It might have been three days before that. He told me so many things that I can't remember all.

After this, and seeing Wilson put his hand to where he carried his knife, I was not alarmed till he took the first step as much stronger than you. I can kill you if you do anything I don't like."

The cross-examination ceased, and the flow of new recollections ceased. THE MURDERER CROSS-EXAMINED. Albert R. H. Wolff, who did the shooting, was sworn, and gave his testimony. He spoke in a loud voice, without any foreign accent, and told his story as any witness would.

He detailed the circumstances of their landing at San Juan-by-the-Sea, and their subsequent proceedings, much as already told by his wife and Peterson. He also said that he and Peterson, at different times, had thought of moving to Capistrano or Santa Ana, but were dissuaded by Wilson. He seemed not to want to go to the cabin on the evening of the 10th of May. After Wilson had choked him he took his valise, with his empty pistol in it, and went out of the cabin. He loaded his pistol after he had gone some distance, but did not go back.

I went to Sharp's hotel, but it was shut up, and I went to sleep in the hay-loft over the barn. The next day I went back to work. I had got wet the night before in the river.

The witness then detailed how the next day Wilson asked him if he did not want a divorce from his wife. He said she was willing and if I was he would hitch up and drive me over to a justice to get one. I told my wife what Wilson had said about her being willing to get a divorce. She said he was a liar. We were talking in German. Wilson did not like that, and said I must speak English or Spanish in his cabin.

He said I had better get away or he would kill me. My wife said I had better go, and I went up town. I got Peterson to go and get my wife. I met her at the train, and she went to Santa Ana.

On Sunday I went to Capistrano and met Mr. Farrell. We talked about a contract and walked to the train, where I met my wife. My wife said she was anxious about me, and came back to see about me. She thought I had better go to Santa Ana, as it was a nice place, and I would be away from Wilson. She also told me that Wilson had made improper proposals to her, and had kissed her, etc. She also repeated his conversation about the knife.

We went to Mendelsohn's Hotel and got dinner, after which I was taken ill. I recovered from my illness on Monday morning. Mendelsohn and my wife went and got Peterson. Judge Bacon came to see me about a warrant against Wilson, but nothing was done. We then went to Santa Ana, where we hired a house.

I asked Judge Bacon to place Wilson under bonds, but the next morning I withdrew the complaint. I thought Judge Bacon would let him off, and he would be more conceited than ever.

Peterson went back to San Juan to look after his contract, and sent up our goods. There were no screws for the stove, and on the 18th I went up to see Peterson. I had heard from him, and thought he might have got work. I met him at Sharp's Hotel. Peterson told me that Wilson had threatened to kill me, and that I had better get away from him.

While waiting that afternoon I met Wilson in Potter's tent. He called me outside of the tent, and told me to my face that he had kissed my wife twice, had written to her, and loved her. He was a bully, and thought I would have to take it. There were no witnesses present. I was armed, and had my pistol with me, but would not use it. On a previous occasion he had abused me at the same saloon. I took no notice of him.

Peterson and I started to take the construction train back to Santa Ana, and on the way stopped at the station and had a quarrel with Pope about shipping the furniture. He abused and ordered us out. We got out and went back to Santa Ana.

The witness then stated how the trip was taken from San Juan to Capistrano on the 24th of May.

Wilson said that we owed him rent, etc., and I wanted a settlement. I had no purpose of assaulting him. I had my pistol, and had carried it ever since the day Wilson had choked me. I had since carried it to defend myself if necessary.

The witness then told how they drove to the hotel, met Wilson there, drove around the hotel and hit their team.

I had met Wilson several times previously since I was armed. I could have shot him on any of these occasions if I had chosen.

We met Wilson behind the hotel. He said he would not rest till he saw me dead before his feet. I told him I didn't want any further trouble. If he had anything to say we should go around in front, where there were witnesses. I had previously seen Wilson having the knife about him.

The knife was here shown to witness, and identified as being like the one Wilson had carried. It was called a sailor's sheath knife.

When we got in front of the hotel we stood near the porch. Wilson stood in front of me.

Witness identified the exhibit made by Thiesen of the positions of the parties as being about correct.

Witness stated the first part of the conversation and followed with:

I then said: "You love my wife?" He said: "Yes, I love her if I kill you for it." He then put his hand for his knife and made a step forward. I took one back. He took another step forward and I fired. I expected to get the knife through me every minute.

I fired in quick succession till I saw him fall. He turned on his heel and made a half turn to the left. He fell toward the porch after I ceased firing and fell onto the porch. I don't remember firing after he fell. Wilson stood about six feet from the porch when I commenced firing. He was close to me. I stepped back so he would not close in on me. I fired because I expected to get his knife in me. I believed my life was in danger; that if I had not fired I would have been killed myself. I had not felt for his knife.

The direct examination was not concluded when the court adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock.

THE COURTS.

The Mills of the Gods Grinding Excitingly Fine.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT. The case of Antonio Ales was continued till November 1st at 10 a.m.

In the case of Bill Whaley and others, witnesses were sworn as to the character of the charges, and briefs ordered to be filed in 10 days.

The roll of trial jurors was called, and they were excused till November 1st. Adjourned till October 27th at 10 a.m.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. The case of August Luthardt vs. the ship Bruckley Castle was continued till October 26th, to which time the court adjourned.

SUPERIOR COURT—DEPARTMENT NO. 1—BEFORE JUDGE GARDNER. The case of Thomas White, for grand larceny, was continued till November 23th.

This case of Ah Chow, accused of gambling, was dismissed at the motion of his counsel, Judge Davidson.

The murder trial of the Wolffs and Peterson took up the day, and was continued till this morning.

DEPARTMENT NO. 2—BEFORE JUDGE CHENEY. In the insolvency case of John Chambers et al. an order to show cause was renewed and set for December 24th. A notice of default of John Chambers was ordered published.

The case of F. K. Harrison et al. vs. G. L. Denison was submitted on briefs.

The accounting of the Schlessinger property by B. Cohn was continued till tomorrow.

Several probate cases were passed upon. JUDGE HUTTON'S COURT. The case of Hall vs. Weyse was tried; testimony submitted and time given to file briefs.

Nordlinger vs. Vaughan; D. Nordlinger

Cigars.

A GENUINE SURPRISE IN CIGARS!

TWO MARVELS.

THE GRAND REPUBLIC CIGARRO!

TWO MARVELS.

A 10-CENT CIGAR FOR A NICKEL.

Believing that we can give you, in the GRAND REPUBLIC CIGARRO, positive proof of our ability and determination to place within your reach the best for the least money, we now request you to ask your dealer for Grand Republic Cigarros, which we guarantee to be positively all Havana long filler, with sumatra wrapper of highest grades, addressed to critical tastes.

GRAND = REPUBLIC = BUFFOS!

CAN BE BOUGHT 4 FOR 10 CENTS.

You need not look any farther for a luxurious smoke. The BUFFOS are absolutely all Havana long filler, pure and sweet as a nut. They are put up four in a package, with our name on each package to guard against imitations. These goods are an instantaneous success and are smoked by all classes. Do not fail to call for them. Originated and patented by

GEO. P. LIES & CO., Factory 200, Third District, N. Y.

For Sale by All First-class Retailers.

For Sale by All First-class Retailers.

KINGSBAKER BROS., 405 NORTH MAIN STREET, OPP. THE PICO HOUSE, —WHOLESALE AGENTS—

was sworn and the case continued for further testimony. Hannah vs. Dean; by default of the defendant decree was ordered for plaintiff as prayed for.

NEW CASES. H. T. Hazard sues the Electric Railway Company and W. H. Blackman, its assignee, to foreclose lien of \$158 for labor and material furnished at the tool works of the plaintiff.

Andrew G. Clark sues C. W. Clark for \$517 due on a promissory note; also for \$3272 for services rendered at Benson, Ariz. George K. Burton sues W. H. Egan for \$866 due on lots in the Kenwood Park tract and for decree of sale of same.

JUSTICE AUSTIN'S COURT. The trial of William Abbott on the charge of vagrancy came up yesterday. S. M. White and H. F. Gage appeared as counsel for the defendant, and on their motion the case was continued till November 5d, to await the decision of the Superior Court in the case of Edward Kane.

Lottie Stevens, for grand larceny, was held in \$1500 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The case of W. W. Taylor vs. F. L. Morril and the First Methodist Church was heard by a jury, and a verdict found for the plaintiff of \$48 and costs.

JUSTICE KING'S COURT. The case of Sarah Jane Ratcliff, for disturbing the peace, was tried yesterday. The jury disagreed, and the case was reset for November 14th at 10 a.m.

The case of S. M. Young, for assault to murder, was dismissed.

The examination of Oray Phelps, for passing a fictitious check, was continued.

THE ORPHANS.

A Jolly Time Last Night—The Auctioneers' Receipts.

The Orphans' Fair continues with unabated success. The receipts at the door have been \$130 since the commencement, which is in excess of the same period last year. All the booths are doing well in disposing of their fancy articles, and the raffles are well under way.

The voting for Sheriff is progressing slowly, and Kowan and Aguirre keep alternating in the lead. The Monitor, under the canvassing of Miss Fox, is ahead of the other Catholic papers, and the city papers are being voted for by those interested.

The articles are being sold off every night at the auction booth, where the soda-water flows 'mid artificial snows. The auctions are run on the last night of the fair, and it was curious to see those who thought they had won reach out for the article, only to hear another dime fall into the hat and another name called out. The mysterious part is, who puts in the first dime?

The Rev. Father Linn went fishing in the pond last night and caught a harmonica. He subsequently put the last dime in the hat and got a blue velvet cloak, but he lost the harmonica from his button-hole.

Father Adam walked over the eypress boughs into the mysterious tent of the Gypsies and had his fortune told. He is going to remain an old bachelor and not die till he is 80 years old.

The postoffice does a good business. Mrs. O'Kane is postmistress, and Miss Downs and Miss McManus stamp the love letters and carry them to their fair recipients.

The flower booth is very beautiful. The black, red and yellow Belgian flag, hangs overhead, and Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Miller and Miss Christian preside within it. Miss Christian, a petite allegory of Belgium, wears her gilt crown among the throng.

Space will not permit anything like a full description of the fair, which must be seen to be appreciated. A fine lunch is spread in the gallery from 11 to 2 o'clock.

The following is the programme for this evening:

PART I.—8 P.M. Soprano solo, "Queen of the Night"—Miss G. Reeve.

Bartitone solo—Mr. Hayes. Recitation, "The Story of the Old Wonder"—Miss Pauline Swinley.

Soprano solo—"Waiting"—Miss McManus. Chorus, "Hail to Ye Free"—Cecilian Society.

PART II.—10 P.M. Grand fancy dress march under Prof. Fischer.

A Hot Argument. Yesterday afternoon a young man named Robert Black swore out a complaint against ex-Police Officer John J. Willow for battery. Black says that he got into a discussion with the Willow about Mr. Humphreys, when the Willow lost his temper and struck him twice. Black is employed in the County Recorder's office and is a cripple. Willow was arrested, and deposited \$30 cash bail for his appearance.

It's Easy to Dye WITH DIAMOND DYES Superior in Strength, Fastness, Beauty, AND Simplicity.

Warranted to color more goods than any other dye ever made, and to give more brilliant and durable colors. Ask for the Diamond, and take no other. 35 colors; 10 cents each.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt. For Gilding or Bronzing Fancy Articles, USE DIAMOND PAINTS.

Gold, Silver, Bronze, Copper. 10¢ to 50¢.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

Baby Portraits. A Portfolio of beautiful baby portraits, printed on the plate paper by latest photo process, sent free to Mother of any Baby born within a year. Every Mother wants this portrait; send at once. Give baby's name and age.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

Boots and Shoes. SWEEPING REDUCTION

A. S. McDONALD'S Shoe Store!

No. 46 North Spring St.

Owing to inconvenience of fitting, the auction sales have been discontinued at this popular store. We are selling goods cheaper than ever. Come and get SHOES AT YOUR OWN PRICE.

CLEARANCE SALE NOW IN ORDER. And will continue until every boot and shoe is sold, as we are not to close down until we are in order to make needed improvements.

THIEBEN'S Eastern Crockery Store!

120 SOUTH SPRING ST.

The Electric Lamp, 15 candle power, \$1.50.

Best Assortment of Lamps in the City.

PRICES THAT WILL ASTONISH YOU.

China Hand-painted Dinner Sets, 107 pieces, \$25. Sold elsewhere at \$45.

Decorated Tea Sets, 56 Pieces, \$4.50. Be sure and call if you want anything in our line and see our prices.

W. R. BLACKMAN, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,

Has removed from 117 New High street, to the

LAN FRANCO BLOCK, MAIN ST. Opposite Temple Street.

Office of the Electric Light Co. and L. A. Paper Co.

EDGAR MOORE, EXPERT ACCOUNTANT,

Room 44, Downer block, entrance from 117 New High street; North Main street. Practical double-entry bookkeeping taught in 30 days. Special attention given to forms and systems of books adapted to country and city officials and corporations. Complicated books and accounts adjusted.

Office hours, 9 a.m. and 6:30 to 8:30 p.m.

FOSMIR & BOOTT, Successors to BAZZ & FOSMIR,

POUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, Corner Virgin and Castelar Sts., Los Angeles

Don't send your work away to other places, but

Patronize Home Industry!

and let the money be spent here.

Call and see specimens of our binding, or send your order and address by postal card to

THE TIMES-MIRROR CO., Corner First and Fort Sts., Los Angeles.

THE TIMES-MIRROR CO.,

Corner First and Fort Sts., Los Angeles.

THE TIMES-MIRROR CO.,

Corner First and Fort Sts., Los Angeles.

THE TIMES-MIRROR CO.,

Corner First and Fort Sts., Los Angeles.

THE TIMES-MIRROR CO.,

Corner First and Fort Sts., Los Angeles.

Bookbinding. —SAVE—

Some : Very : Valuable : Literature

Getting your magazines and other periodicals bound, thus making them handy for reference any time.

—BY—

MUSIC

bound in the latest and best style, with index and flexible backs.

WORKS OF ART

in numbers bound in half or full Morocco, Russia leather or calf, plain or gilt edges, embossed backs and sides equal to any establishment on the Pacific Coast.

BLANK BOOKS

ruled and made to order, of the best paper and bound in the most substantial manner.

RULING

Those who desire to form libraries can have their books bound in any style, and at rates as reasonable as can be had on the coast.

CRANKS.

J. W. CALKINS CARRIAGE CO.,

MANUFACTURERS

—AND DEALERS IN—

VEHICLES

OF ALL KINDS.

AGENTS FOR

The BAIN WAGON.

Nos. 235, 237 & 239 N. Los Angeles St., cor. Arcadia.

Unclassified.

CRANE BROS. MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Pipe, Fittings, Brass Goods, Tools,

Pumps, Hose, Packing and Sewer Pipe.

—COMPLETE STOCK OF—

Sanitary Appliances, Plumbers' and Gasfitters' Material.

OFFICE AND STORE: REQUENA AND LOS ANGELES STREETS.

Warehouse and Pipe Yard, Aliso Street and C. C. Railway Company's Track.

BRANCH OF

THOMAS DAY & CO., LIMITED.

HEATHENS' TRICKS.

Excluded Celestials Now Use Perjury.

Collector Hager Receives More Instructions from Washington.

A Clever Forger Neatly Trapped at Sacramento.

A Fine Business Block Burned—Losses Reaching \$80,000.

By Telegram to The Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18.—[By the Associated Press.] Aerial investigation today in the cases of 20 Chinese passengers of the steamer Parthia, who have obtained writs of habeas corpus on the ground of being merchants restrained of their liberty contrary to the provisions of the Exclusion Act, showed that in a number of cases the applicants were laborers in the meaning of the Scott Bill, and that their writs had been falsely sworn to by certain Chinese of this city. As no description had been taken of the latter, it was impossible to identify and arrest them for perjury, but the holders of the writs falsely sworn out will be examined before Judge Sawyer tomorrow.

A RULING AT WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—In a telegram received by the Treasury Department, the collector at San Francisco announces the arrival at his port of the American steamer Berlin, with 90 Chinese laborers. The collector, he says, cleared at Kodiak Island, Alaska, whither they went from San Francisco. The collector asks for a ruling as to whether the Chinese should be permitted to land.

In reply Assistant Secretary Maynard says that these Chinamen may be regarded as never having left the United States, and may therefore be permitted to land. He advises, however, that strict proof of this be demanded.

THE PORT TOWNSEND CASE. PORT TOWNSEND (Wash.), Oct. 18.—The 30 Chinese brought down from Juneau, Alaska, and refused landing here, will be taken to Tacoma tonight, where writs of habeas corpus will be sued out, and the legality of the Exclusion Act tested.

STATE POLITICS.

Hon. William Williams Makes a Great Speech.

MONTEZUMA, Oct. 18.—[Special.] Another large and enthusiastic audience greeted E. F. Preston of San Francisco and Hon. William Williams of Indiana. The meeting was held in Rogers Hall. George W. Schell, Presidential Elector from this district, was chosen chairman, and introduced Mr. Preston, the first speaker, who entertained the audience an hour and a half, when Mr. Williams was introduced. He was greeted with an ovation never before accorded to a speaker in this place. His reputation as an orator had preceded him, and the people sat for two hours listening to this orator of national fame. Mr. Williams dealt principally with the tariff. The speaker explained the platform of both Republican and Democratic parties, and proved to the satisfaction of the audience that the protective tariff system as advocated by the Republican party is a policy which is to protect American labor and industry. Both speakers were throughout their speeches interrupted by cheers and applause.

A FORGER TRAPPED.

He Plays a Shrewd Game, and is Almost Successful.

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 14.—[By the Associated Press.] This morning there was received at the bank of D. O. Mills & Co. a cipher dispatch from the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Los Angeles, asking that \$500 be paid to Wells, Fargo & Co. on account of O. H. Bliss. When the money was tendered the latter company, Agent Tracy refused it, not knowing Bliss, and there being nothing in the transaction for the company he represents.

About noon a young man put in an appearance at the bank and introduced himself as O. H. Bliss. He stated that he had been the money advanced to be paid. Cashier Miller said that identification would be necessary, and the stranger, after signing a receipt, took it with him with the avowed intention of securing a second name. He soon returned and exhibited the receipt, which now bore the name of C. F. Gardner as a witness. Cashier Miller's suspicions being aroused, he detained the alleged Mr. Bliss on some pretext, while a clerk was dispatched to the office of Gardner. The latter declared that he had never known Bliss, and the latter was thereupon lodged in the City Prison on a charge of forgery.

The forgery of Gardner's name is a clumsy attempt. A genuine signature was obtained by Bliss by writing from the Western Hotel, where he was stopping, to Mr. Gardner, that O. H. Bliss desired to see him. When Gardner called Mr. Bliss was not in, and Mr. Gardner left a note with his name appended.

At the station-house the forger admitted his guilt. He is aged about 35 years, is dark, tall and good looking, and speaks with a decided German accent. He is apparently a German.

Oregon's Great Wheat Crop.

PORTLAND (Or.), Oct. 18.—F. L. Benedict, an ex-deputy sheriff of Los Angeles county, and now candidate for Constable at Santa Monica, and Robert White of the same county, were arrested 40 miles from this place yesterday for unlawfully slaughtering Antelope.

Fire at Coronado Beach.

SAN DIEGO, Oct. 18.—Last night two dwellings owned by E. Lamb and W. Peterson, on Coronado Beach, were destroyed by fire, which started in Lamb's house from a defective light. Lamb's loss is about \$3000, not insured. Peterson's loss is about \$3000; insured for \$1500.

Murder or Suicide.

HOLBROOK (Ariz.), Oct. 18.—The body of J. Murphy, a railroad employe, was found in a coalhouse this morning with a throat cut from ear to ear. A small pocket-knife was found near the body, and it is not known whether it is a case of suicide or murder.

Ventura Republicans.

SAN BERNABEO, Oct. 18.—There was a Republican meeting last night in the open air. A grand torch procession took place and an address by J. A. Donnell, late of Iowa. Much enthusiasm was stirred up, and the Republicans think the best speech of the campaign.

Killing a Horse-thief Justifiable.

PORTLAND (Or.), Oct. 18.—The coroner's jury in the case of John Hodgson, the young horse-thief shot and killed by Charles Walker near Sandy, Or., a few days ago, have returned a verdict of justifiable homicide.

FIRE AT WOODLAND.

A Fine Business Block Burned—Losses Reaching \$80,000. WOODLAND, Oct. 18.—[By the Associated Press.] Fire broke out this evening in the rear of Miller's grocery store, in Prior's block. The flames soon communicated to the scenery in the West-end Theater, causing a panic of those attending the Catholic fair therein. Fortunately, no one was hurt.

The flames spread rapidly, and in less than an hour the entire block was in flames. Miller's grocery, King's feed store and Mrs. Wint's fancy bakery were a total loss. The Weekly Herald office was badly damaged. H. Orr's stock of bugles was removed, but damaged considerably. Prior's harness shop and Gibson & Co.'s stock of goods were removed, but were damaged by water.

The entire block is a total wreck. The loss, as near as can be estimated tonight, will reach \$80,000.

DISEASED MEATS.

The San Francisco Board of Health Restrains Itself.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18.—[By the Associated Press.] At a meeting of the Board of Health this evening, Dr. Bowtell, the newly appointed veterinary inspector, submitted a report of his investigation of the local butchertown and dairies and markets, and stated that he had found a number of diseased animals in the city, but that the chief trouble lay in dealing with butchers and dairymen outside of the city and county, who ship infected meat and dairy products here. He proposed that no food animals be slaughtered in the city until passed upon by the veterinary inspector or his assistants, and that no meat be sold in the city which do not bear the city's brand.

A Drop in Lumber.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18.—There was a sharp decline in the price of lumber today, the break being from \$30 to \$14 per 1000 feet. Retail dealers claim that it is the result of an effort of the lumber trust to destroy the retailers' business by underbidding them until such time as the small lumbermen are driven out of the market.

Early Rains.

SAN DIEGO, Oct. 18.—The rain has continued here today, and it is raining steadily tonight, making twenty-four hours of an inch for the storm. If the rain continues, it is feared the late grape crop will be injured.

Racing at Bay District.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18.—At Bay District track in the racing race, purse of \$400—Best Boy won in straight heats, Almonte Paddock second. Best time, 2:10. Trotting, purse of \$300—Hidalgo won the first two heats, Argent the last three and the race, Johnny Hayward third. Best time, 2:24 1/2.

Asphyxiated.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18.—Joseph Luger and his wife Julia, a German couple, were found at their home on Sixteenth street today in a dying condition from asphyxiation by gas, which, it is believed, was turned on accidentally and which they inhaled for the entire night.

Strikers' Demands Allowed.

MARYSVILLE, Oct. 18.—The Southern Pacific Railroad employes, building side-tracks here, struck this morning for an advance of 25 cents on their daily wages, owing to their expenses. The company has allowed their demands.

Killed by a Train.

THEMA, Oct. 18.—A man named Oscar F. Hill was killed by a train on the bridge this morning.

Fatal Railway Accident.

FREEDMAN (Ill.), Oct. 18.—A fatal accident occurred this morning on the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Railway near Yellow Creek Station. A freight train left here in two sections. The first section stopped near Yellow Creek. An extra derailed around the curve and crushed into the rear of the freight train, demolishing the caboose, and instantly killing three of its occupants. Their names are K. James, Fred, John Brown and Ed. Hickey. The others were badly shaken up.

The Weather.

SIGNAL OFFICE, LOS ANGELES, Oct. 18.—At 5:07 a.m. the thermometer registered 59; at 12:37 p.m., 67; at 5:07 p.m., 63. Barometer for corresponding periods, 29.70, 29.95, 29.97; maximum temperature, 70; minimum temperature, 59; weather, cloudy; rainfall past 24 hours, .30.

INDICATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18.—Indications for 24 hours: For California—Fair weather, preceded by local rains in the southern portion; in the northern part, nearly stationary weather.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

Just so. An epitaph for the Democratic party. "Died in the wool." (Time.)

"To knife or not to knife" is the issue between the New York Democratic faction on the one hand and the free-trade party, why do all the free-traders support it?

Congressman Reed speaks of the free-trade party as "the party of the President's friends."

What President Cleveland thinks of Gov. Hill and what Gov. Hill thinks of President Cleveland would make a most interesting political volume.

Washing a flannel shirt in hot water never shrinks it any faster than free trade will shrink the wages of the men who wear the shirts.—(Chicago Journal.)

Col. Swords of the Republican National Committee, who is in a position to see which way the wind is blowing, has invested \$10,000 on Harrison's election.

The Democrats of the Fifth District have nominated a candidate for Congress whom they would have cheerfully hanged 15 years ago.—(Salem (Mass.) Register.)

Mr. Blaine likes Gen. Harrison to a later Ben Franklin. Plain common sense of the "Poor Richard" sort is vastly needed in this campaign, and Harrison realizes and supplies the need.

Henry George, that eminent authority on free trade, recently declared in a public speech that Mr. Cleveland "has not receded one inch, one hair's breadth, from the free-trade position of his message."

The Mugwump is on deck. It is in Mr. Cleveland's power to greatly injure his own prospects by saying a word for Mr. Hill, but he cannot benefit David B. Hill at all.—(Springfield Republican (Mug.))

A change of 550 votes would have given New York State to Blaine instead of Cleveland in 1884. What does any reasonable man think of the prospect that Harrison may make that gain over Blaine's vote?

The Mills Bill makes war even on the farmers' beehives. It takes the little duty of 20 per cent. from beeswax, which would destroy a considerable and profitable industry in large portions of the Western States.

When Mr. Cleveland four years ago portrayed the dangers of a second term with a candidate who "stands ready to aid with money" in the campaign, he probably did not anticipate that he would be putting up a \$10,000 check for himself as a second-term candidate in 1888.

WASHINGTON.

Judge Terry Now Tries the Supreme Court.

Congress Finally Decides to Adjourn Since Die Tomorrow.

The Sioux Chiefs Will Not Accept the President's Proposition.

The Senate Hugs to the Tariff to the Last—A Score of Members in the House While Also the Closing Hours with Politics.

By Telegram to The Times.

WASHINGTON (D. C.), Oct. 18.—[By the Associated Press.] In the Senate, Mr. Gray, in the absence of the Connecticut Senators, presented a memorial of 500 citizens of Connecticut, workmen and manufacturers, that raw material, "particularly wool, salt, lumber and tin plate," be made free of duty. Laid on the table.

The resolution for a recess from Saturday to the 19th of November was taken up.

Mr. Paddock moved to amend by making the recess begin the 27th of October and end the 12th of November.

Mr. Brown of Georgia offered a resolution for final adjournment of this session at 1 o'clock next Saturday. He said he did not believe the passage of the Tariff Bill would be facilitated by the prolongation of the session. If the Democrats were successful at the coming Presidential election, something like the Mills Bill would be passed.

If the Republicans are successful, something like the Senate bill will be passed. Popular opinion on the subject would be known after election.

Mr. Allison accepted Mr. Brown's resolution.

On the vote the majority of the Democrats voted in the affirmative, and the majority of the Republicans in the negative.

There was no demand for a division, and the Chair after a longer pause than usual, declared the concurrent resolution adopted.

Mr. Teller offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire as to the truth of the report that the Secretary of the Interior purchased a large number of wagons for Indian service manufactured with prison labor in Tennessee.

He made a few remarks on the subject, instructing especially against the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

After a lively debate between Messrs. Teller, Bate and Cockrell the resolution was adopted by a vote of 100 yeas to 90 nays. The Senate then took a recess of half an hour in expectation of some messages from the President.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Tariff Bill, and was addressed by Mr. Aldrich. Mr. Aldrich asserted that the tariff concerning the bureau of statistics, and produced some days ago by Mr. Vest, was full of misstatements and errors, and that the bureau officials, if they knew anything about the subject, must have known that it was so.

The discussion was continued by Senators Frye, Evans and Teller.

Mr. Cockrell replied to Mr. Aldrich's criticism of the tariff. He said that the tariff was perfectly correct, and had been made out under headings prepared by himself, by Keppenstien, a Prussian employe of that bureau who had been in the department at least since 1870, and who had no interest, directly or indirectly, in any misrepresentation.

Mr. Allison offered a resolution authorizing the Finance Committee to continue its investigation into tariff matters. Laid over till tomorrow.

Adjourned.

House.—In the House Mr. Cox was in the chair at the opening.

A new York correspondent complained of the absence of the Speaker, and inquired against keeping a "skeleton of the House in session while the political game was going on."

Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called for the regular order.

Mr. Farquhar made the point that there was no quorum.

The Chair ruled that he could not officially decide no quorum, as the House was not counted.

The journal was then read and the Chair asked if it should be approved.

Mr. Taylor of Ohio objected and raised the point of no order.

The Speaker said on examination he found it was the duty of the Speaker, not the House, to approve the journal. The journal was approved.

The bill granting a right of way to a water company across the Indian reservation in Arizona was called up. The Senate amendments were rejected.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Committee on Appropriations to sit during the adjournment.

The Speaker pro tem. laid before the House the adjournment resolution of Mr. McMillin of Tennessee, and gave a review of the work of what he termed the present extraordinary session of Congress, devoting himself especially to consideration of action on the tariff.

What seemed to be an interminable discussion followed, and was participated in by Messrs. Bayne, Turner, Breckinridge of Kentucky, E. Bay and others. The feature of the debate was the question whether Mr. Havenweyer's visit to Washington and his alleged appearance before the Ways and Means committee, had anything to do with increasing the duties on sugar in the Mills Bill, the Democrats denying the proposition and the Republicans affirming it.

The Senate resolution for final adjournment was then concurred in.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The United States Supreme Court Invoked in Terry's Behalf.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—[By the Associated Press.] Judge Shellabarger today filed a petition in the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of David S. Terry of California, sentenced by Judge Field to imprisonment for contempt of court.

The petition in Judge Terry's behalf takes the ground that his commitment was void, for the reason that the prisoner was not present in court at the time sentence was imposed.

THE STREET-CAR ASSOCIATION.

The Street-car Association tonight elected officers for the ensuing year, as follows: President, George D. Kerehr of Cincinnati; first vice-president, Jesse Metcalf of Providence, R. I.; second vice-president, H. H. Hurl of Washington; third vice-president, W. B. Martin of San Francisco; secretary, W. J. Richardson of Brooklyn. Minneapolis was selected as the next place of meeting. The convention adjourned sine die.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Congress will adjourn Saturday at 1 p.m. The Secretary of War has appointed a court of inquiry to investigate the charges of defective work in the Washington aqueduct tunnel.

The Sioux chiefs have not yet submitted an answer to the President's proposition of yesterday, made to them by Secretary Villard, but it is understood they have decided not to accept it.

The announcement that the Senate had passed the adjournment resolution was made to the House at 1 o'clock, and was greeted with applause by the handful of members present.

Yellow Fever in Alabama.

NASAVILLE (Tenn.), Oct. 18.—A special from Decatur, Ala., says: Three new cases are reported today. H. C. Jones, president of the Board of Relief, was taken down this morning, and it is feared that he will have a bad time. Two deaths are reported for the 24 hours ending at noon today.

Senator Stanford's Return.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Senator Stanford returned from Europe today. He is in fine health.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

ALHAMBRA, Oct. 17.—[Correspondence of THE TIMES.] The new lively stable building of Fleming & Stanton is rapidly approaching completion on Board street. It covers 47,500 feet of ground, and is to have a roof of corrugated iron.

The hotel once more opened on Friday. Applications for rooms are numerous, and this favorite hostelry will soon be full to the brim. Jones' block across the way has every room occupied, indications that some people are not waiting for election before coming to the land of promise.

Mr. L. C. Anderson has been confidingly reported by Secretary of State Mr. Olney as having been unusually aggravating case of epilepsy. His 6-year-old son Stanley gravely informs all anxious inquirers that "his father has swallowed a ringworm."

Mrs. P. Edward Gray will give a musical concert on Broadway street next week (Thursday evening) for the benefit of the Lend-a-Hand Society, of which she is the president. This society of ladies has accomplished wonders in gathering in the wherewithal to erect the Presbyterian Church, and now their exertions are to be directed to furnishing the same church.

The Public Library donation society at the hotel Friday night was a success beyond all expectation. Every one was there, and pure, unalloyed pleasure was in every heart. The programme had been tastefully selected, and was finely rendered. One hundred and thirty-five bound and 100 unbound books were donated by the participants to the library. This, with the \$500 realized during the evening, to purchase additional books with, places the institution on a foundation that is permanent and for all time.

There is a first to everything, and Alhambra had its first "immense and herculean" circus on Saturday evening. The mammoth band of six pieces, the players arrayed in condemned militia uniforms, and their heads adorned with inverted cuspidors, made music while the horses went round. The management evidently ranked in a few silver halves, but there was no perceptible diminution in the receipts of the contribution-boxes at the different churches on Sunday.

The Alhambra Bank has purchased of Hubert Johnston the lot, 23x100 feet corner of Bradbill street and Garfield avenue for \$3750. This does not include the building thereon, now occupied as a restaurant, which is retained by Mr. Johnston, and will be moved by a lot on Bradbill street, 100 feet west.

This will necessitate the removal of a pretty cottage, the property of W. E. Ferguson. Mr. Ferguson will take his building to a lot on Union street, where it will be renovated and altered to correspond with the many handsome places already on this pretty residence street.

MRS. TERRY'S ILLNESS.

She Says It Is Due to Marshal Frank's Violence.

(Preso Republican.)

Mrs. Judge Terry's true condition has been the subject of a few of the intimate friends of the family in this city for some time, and they have been more than anxious concerning her.

She has been very reticent until Monday, when she had an interview with a reporter of the Examiner, which appears in yesterday's addition of that paper as follows:

"The secret of Mrs. Terry's illness, from which she is slowly recovering, has been a very sick woman, and the physician who has been attending on her has visited her twice and three times a day. She claims that her recent illness was entirely brought about by the rough handling given her by Marshal Frank's violence."

There has been a few of the intimate friends of the family in this city for some time, and they have been more than anxious concerning her.

She has been very reticent until Monday, when she had an interview with a reporter of the Examiner, which appears in yesterday's addition of that paper as follows:

"The secret of Mrs. Terry's illness, from which she is slowly recovering, has been a very sick woman, and the physician who has been attending on her has visited her twice and three times a day. She claims that her recent illness was entirely brought about by the rough handling given her by Marshal Frank's violence."

There has been a few of the intimate friends of the family in this city for some time, and they have been more than anxious concerning her.

She has been very reticent until Monday, when she had an interview with a reporter of the Examiner, which appears in yesterday's addition of that paper as follows:

"The secret of Mrs. Terry's illness, from which she is slowly recovering, has been a very sick woman, and the physician who has been attending on her has visited her twice and three times a day. She claims that her recent illness was entirely brought about by the rough handling given her by Marshal Frank's violence."

There has been a few of the intimate friends of the family in this city for some time, and they have been more than anxious concerning her.

She has been very reticent until Monday, when she had an interview with a reporter of the Examiner, which appears in yesterday's addition of that paper as follows:

"The secret of Mrs. Terry's illness, from which she is slowly recovering, has been a very sick woman, and the physician who has been attending on her has visited her twice and three times a day. She claims that her recent illness was entirely brought about by the rough handling given her by Marshal Frank's violence."

There has been a few of the intimate friends of the family in this city for some time, and they have been more than anxious concerning her.

She has been very reticent until Monday, when she had an interview with a reporter of the Examiner, which appears in yesterday's addition of that paper as follows:

"The secret of Mrs. Terry's illness, from which she is slowly recovering, has been a very sick woman, and the physician who has been attending on her has visited her twice and three times a day. She claims that her recent illness was entirely brought about by the rough handling given her by Marshal Frank's violence."

There has been a few of the intimate friends of the family in this city for some time, and they have been more than anxious concerning her.

She has been very reticent until Monday, when she had an interview with a reporter of the Examiner, which appears in yesterday's addition of that paper as follows:

"The secret of Mrs. Terry's illness, from which she is slowly recovering, has been a very sick woman, and the physician who has been attending on her has visited her twice and three times a day. She claims that her recent illness was entirely brought about by the rough handling given her by Marshal Frank's violence."

There has been a few of the intimate friends of the family in this city for some time, and they have been more than anxious concerning her.

She has been very reticent until Monday, when she had an interview with a reporter of the Examiner, which appears in yesterday's addition of that paper as follows:

"The secret of Mrs. Terry's illness, from which she is slowly recovering, has been a very sick woman, and the physician who has been attending on her has visited her twice and three times a day. She claims that her recent illness was entirely brought about by the rough handling given her by Marshal Frank's violence."

There has been a few of the intimate friends of the family in this city for some time, and they have been more than anxious concerning her.

She has been very reticent until Monday, when she had an interview with a reporter of the Examiner, which appears in yesterday's addition of that paper as follows:

"The secret of Mrs. Terry's illness, from which she is slowly recovering, has been a very sick woman, and the physician who has been attending on her has visited her twice and three times a day. She claims that her recent illness was entirely brought about by the rough handling given her by Marshal Frank's violence."

There has been a few of the intimate friends of the family in this city for some time, and they have been more than anxious concerning her.

She has been very reticent until Monday, when she had an interview with a reporter of the Examiner, which appears in yesterday's addition of that paper as follows:

"The secret of Mrs. Terry's illness, from which she is slowly recovering, has been a very sick woman, and the physician who has been attending on her has visited her twice and three times a day. She claims that her recent illness was entirely brought about by the rough handling given her by Marshal Frank's violence."

Hotels.

HOTEL DEL CORONADO.

HOTEL DEL CORONADO.

HOTEL DEL CORONADO.

HOTEL DEL CORONADO.

HOTEL DEL CORONADO.

HOTEL DEL CORONADO.

HOTEL DEL CORONADO.

HOTEL DEL CORONADO.

HOTEL DEL CORONADO.

HOTEL DEL CORONADO.

HOTEL DEL CORONADO.

HOTEL DEL CORONADO.

HOTEL DEL CORONADO.

HOTEL DEL CORONADO.

HOTEL DEL CORONADO.

HOTEL DEL CORONADO.

HOTEL DEL CORONADO.

HOTEL DEL CORONADO.

HOTEL DEL CORONADO.

HOTEL DEL CORONADO.

HOTEL DEL CORONADO.

HOTEL DEL CORONADO.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Supervisors met today. The West End Republicans met tonight. The Boyle Heights M.E. Church gives a concert this evening.

There was no session of Judge Hutton's or Judge O'Neil's courts yesterday. Miss Rose Ashmead reads from "Macbeth" at the School of Oratory this evening.

John Connolly, sentenced to two years' imprisonment for burglary, was taken to San Quentin yesterday.

Charles H. Allen will be tried tomorrow in Justice King's court for obtaining architectural plans from Engineer Thomas Bask under false pretenses.

A reception to Dr. A. C. Williams, the new pastor of Simpson Tabernacle, will take place at the residence of Judge Widney, 210 South Olive street, this evening.

The Republican County Central Committee contemplates a grand trades demonstration on the afternoon and evening of November 24. Great things are promised.

A social, with refreshments and entertainment, will be given by the ladies of the Morris Vineyard W.C.T.U. this evening at their reading-room, corner of Main and Laurel streets.

William Griffin, who is wanted at Azusa for petty larceny, was brought down from Colton yesterday, and lodged in the County Jail. He will be taken out to Azusa for examination today.

The regular rehearsal of the Philharmonic chorus will take place at Gardner's music hall this evening, and as the "Hymn of Praise" is to be rehearsed, a full attendance is requested.

Anselmo seems to be getting more cheerful, and almost always has a smile on his countenance. He was visiting cards with the watch when the reporter called last night at the jail.

The Wilhelm children, who have been confined in the County Jail for the past day or two with their parents, were yesterday taken charge of by Mrs. Watson, and will be placed in the home.

Hon. Stephen M. White will address a Democratic meeting at Washington Gardens this evening. Reel B. Terry, Democratic nominee for Congress, will speak at the regular stand on New High street tomorrow evening.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union Telegraph office, No. 6 Court street, for the following persons: Miss Stella Gillett, Ned G. Tyler, Mr. William H. McAllister, A. N. Dowe, F. C. McGlassar, J. F. Cooper, A. M. Child.

The young lady whose watch and chain were stolen by the girl Clara Huff, at the Woman's Home some weeks ago, will probably take some steps to have the girl brought back here or her property restored. She is very indignant over what she terms the apathy of the authorities.

A banquet was given Wednesday evening to the Hermans Sons by Mr. Halber and H. J. A. Stuber, the wine being supplied by Mr. Stuber and the supper by Mr. Halber. The table was finely decorated, and in the middle of it stood a pyramid made of sugar with the emblem of the order.

Tomorrow evening, at the residence of Judge R. M. Widney, 310 South Olive street, the members and friends of the Simpson Tabernacle will give a reception to their newly-appointed pastor, Dr. A. C. Williams, who has just arrived from the East to take charge of this important work.

Last Wednesday evening the City Choral Society gave a surprise party to Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Kutner, at their residence, 535 Fort street. The friends tendered their congratulations to the newly-wedded couple, and presented them with a beautiful clock.

The following passengers left yesterday's 1:15 p. m. train for the north: E. E. Hall, J. R. Baum, Mrs. D. B. Curtis, P. J. Phillips, Mrs. C. W. Harvey, Mrs. L. R. Lambie, H. Z. Preston, F. Records, Mrs. L. N. Reed, M. Howell, R. Lindstrom, A. N. Newman, J. A. Bell, L. Cobb, G. H. Harding.

The Oro Fino Club has received information that Hon. Thomas Reed of Maine will speak in Los Angeles toward the close of the campaign. The club is making extensive preparations for his reception, and will send invitations to all Republican clubs to participate in the proposed demonstration.

Officer Lehart arrested four boys on San Fernando street early yesterday morning and locked them up, charged with violating the 9 o'clock curfew. Chief Benedict says that he is determined to stop boys running about the streets at night. They must either remain at home or be locked up.

It is said that a match has been arranged between Billy Manning, the light-weight, and an unknown, which will take place within a few days. The two had a rough-and-tumble "scrappy" a day or two ago, but the question of superiority was not decided. The sports are looking forward to the event with a great deal of interest.

Dr. Sarah L. Sherry and Miss Treat have issued cards for a reception at Sierra Madre Sanitarium, Tuesday, October 23d, from 3 to 6 p. m. A visit to this delightful retreat is always enjoyable, and a large attendance by those favored with invitations is a foregone conclusion. The sanitarium lies at the base of the mountains, between Sierra Madre Villa and Kaneland.

The People's Store base-ball nine was organized last night with the following officers and members: Captain, D. M. Jones; secretary, J. A. Galbreath; treasurer, J. H. Holden; property-man, Bert Farzo, and members, E. M. Rosenfeldt, Homer Lascor, F. Curtis, W. C. Galbreath, W. B. Baker, A. P. Smiley, F. Ruge, W. J. Drayton, W. Reed and W. Hale. The club will play any dry-dry nine in the city.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to the following parties: W. H. Strang, native of Massachusetts, aged 35, and Lena E. Miner of Massachusetts, aged 21; G. B. Cooper of Pennsylvania, aged 44, and Elizabeth H. Fitch of Maine, aged 41; J. Johnson of Illinois, aged 28, and Mary Girard of California, aged 17; Also Garza of Mexico, aged 25, and Dolores Duarte, aged 19; Daniel Hasselbrunn, native of Indiana, aged 27, and Caroline K. Kaufman of Minnesota, aged 21; E. J. McCormick of Illinois, aged 32, and Lizzie Bart, aged 22.

D. A. Higby, an employee of the Perry-Mott Lumber Company, met with quite a severe accident yesterday between 12 and 1 o'clock. Higby was trying to handle a heavy piece of lumber by himself, in the absence of the head sawyer, and had got it on the saw, when his hand got caught, and the little finger of his right hand was sawed off and the third finger badly injured. Higby went to a physician and had his injuries attended to. He will be laid up several days.

Mayor Workman yesterday received a telegram from Capt. A. W. Barrett, at New York, saying that he and Dr. Sinsabaugh and the other visiting Councilmen, who went to inspect the sewer system at Atlantic City, had started for home, and would come through direct. It is said that the Councilmen were very well pleased with what they saw, and say that the system fully comes up to what has been represented. The gentlemen are expected home next Wednesday, barring accidents.

Lottie Stevens, the New High street courtesan who was arrested a day or two ago for robbing an old man named A. I. Williams of \$10 while he was visiting in place, was examined yesterday afternoon before Justice Austin, and held to answer to the charge of grand larceny before the Superior Court in the sum of \$1500 bail. Lottie has a tough reputation, and has figured in the courts on several previous occasions. She is first property of the notorious "Sherry" (Nosey) Burke.

A warrant is out for the arrest of Frank Dexter, who formerly drove a hack for Bequist, on a charge of grand larceny, under peculiarly aggravating circumstances. Dexter and his mistress, Lena Lugo, occupied a "crib" on New High street until Wednesday night, when they quarreled and broke up. Yesterday morning Dexter went to the house where the woman's trunk was, broke them open, tore up every article of wearing apparel that they contained, stole \$100 in gold coin and skipped out. The officers are searching for him.

Yesterday morning a man came to the police station and reported that there was a quantity of dangerous explosives stored away under a fence at the corner of Castelar and Sand street, near the public school. An officer was sent up to the place and found a box of giant powder, a lot of fuse and a number of cartridges, all of which were taken to the police station. The explosives are said to belong to a contractor named McCrea. There was a great deal of indignation about the careless manner in which the powder was left where hundreds of children have to pass every day on their way to and from school.

PERSONAL NEWS.

Stephen Bowen of Ventura is at the Nadeau.

E. B. Dunn of New York is at the Nadeau.

H. L. Coffin of San Francisco is at the Nadeau.

M. C. Marble of Cincinnati, O., is at the Nadeau.

G. F. Trichman and wife of Chicago are at the Nadeau.

C. H. Agrements of San Diego is stopping at the Nadeau.

W. K. Collier of St. Paul, Minn., is registered at the Nadeau.

William Sexton and Ed Goldsmith of San Francisco are at the Nadeau.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Masters of Pasadena have rooms at the Nadeau.

Frank Henderson of Kalamazoo, Mich., is registered at the Nadeau.

J. W. Payne and wife of New York have a suite of rooms at the Nadeau.

A. L. Palm, F. P. Hooper and F. A. Huber of San Francisco are stopping at the Nadeau.

Maj. Bonebrake has returned from a pleasure trip down toward San Diego. Some way the Major is not very clear upon this point. When questioned, he puts on one of those evasive, far-away looks, and says "some of 'em weighed four pounds, killed several deer and a bear, but don't look you square in the eye. The Union League will do well to investigate the doings of their 'Mr. Pickwick' during his late travels."

THE FIRST AUTUMN EXCURSION.

This Pleasant Event Will Take Place over the Santa Fe System to Colorado. It always is very gratifying and gladdens the hearts of Los Angelesans to learn that there is to be an excursion to that enchanting place. There, one is in a continuous, unchanging terrestrial paradise. No fog, no dust, and never any mud; in fact, mud is one of the impossibilities at Colorado. The excursion will leave on Saturday, October 27th, at 10 a. m., and remain till Monday at 4 p. m. Round trip, there and back, only \$3.50. A grand ball will take place at Hotel del Coronado on the Saturday evening.

Wedding cakes a specialty at the American Bakery, corner of First and Main streets. Give their bread a trial.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-priced, short-weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 105 Wall Street, N. Y.

THE JOHNSON BAKING POWDER CO. Agents, San Francisco.

For Exchange.

There is a tale in the office of men which, when it is told, leads on to fortune. Your "tale" is a 2-cent advertisement hereunder. Read and see. Advertiser and find out.

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD HOUSE

It is said that a match has been arranged between Billy Manning, the light-weight, and an unknown, which will take place within a few days. The two had a rough-and-tumble "scrappy" a day or two ago, but the question of superiority was not decided. The sports are looking forward to the event with a great deal of interest.

Dr. Sarah L. Sherry and Miss Treat have issued cards for a reception at Sierra Madre Sanitarium, Tuesday, October 23d, from 3 to 6 p. m. A visit to this delightful retreat is always enjoyable, and a large attendance by those favored with invitations is a foregone conclusion. The sanitarium lies at the base of the mountains, between Sierra Madre Villa and Kaneland.

The People's Store base-ball nine was organized last night with the following officers and members: Captain, D. M. Jones; secretary, J. A. Galbreath; treasurer, J. H. Holden; property-man, Bert Farzo, and members, E. M. Rosenfeldt, Homer Lascor, F. Curtis, W. C. Galbreath, W. B. Baker, A. P. Smiley, F. Ruge, W. J. Drayton, W. Reed and W. Hale. The club will play any dry-dry nine in the city.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to the following parties: W. H. Strang, native of Massachusetts, aged 35, and Lena E. Miner of Massachusetts, aged 21; G. B. Cooper of Pennsylvania, aged 44, and Elizabeth H. Fitch of Maine, aged 41; J. Johnson of Illinois, aged 28, and Mary Girard of California, aged 17; Also Garza of Mexico, aged 25, and Dolores Duarte, aged 19; Daniel Hasselbrunn, native of Indiana, aged 27, and Caroline K. Kaufman of Minnesota, aged 21; E. J. McCormick of Illinois, aged 32, and Lizzie Bart, aged 22.

D. A. Higby, an employee of the Perry-Mott Lumber Company, met with quite a severe accident yesterday between 12 and 1 o'clock. Higby was trying to handle a heavy piece of lumber by himself, in the absence of the head sawyer, and had got it on the saw, when his hand got caught, and the little finger of his right hand was sawed off and the third finger badly injured. Higby went to a physician and had his injuries attended to. He will be laid up several days.

Mayor Workman yesterday received a telegram from Capt. A. W. Barrett, at New York, saying that he and Dr. Sinsabaugh and the other visiting Councilmen, who went to inspect the sewer system at Atlantic City, had started for home, and would come through direct. It is said that the Councilmen were very well pleased with what they saw, and say that the system fully comes up to what has been represented. The gentlemen are expected home next Wednesday, barring accidents.

Lottie Stevens, the New High street courtesan who was arrested a day or two ago for robbing an old man named A. I. Williams of \$10 while he was visiting in place, was examined yesterday afternoon before Justice Austin, and held to answer to the charge of grand larceny before the Superior Court in the sum of \$1500 bail. Lottie has a tough reputation, and has figured in the courts on several previous occasions. She is first property of the notorious "Sherry" (Nosey) Burke.

A warrant is out for the arrest of Frank Dexter, who formerly drove a hack for Bequist, on a charge of grand larceny, under peculiarly aggravating circumstances. Dexter and his mistress, Lena Lugo, occupied a "crib" on New High street until Wednesday night, when they quarreled and broke up. Yesterday morning Dexter went to the house where the woman's trunk was, broke them open, tore up every article of wearing apparel that they contained, stole \$100 in gold coin and skipped out. The officers are searching for him.

Rooms and Board.

THE EMERSON, 415 S. OLIVE ST.

116 S. HILL ST., NEAR THE CORNER of Second and 11th in town, very desirable rooms from \$10 to \$15 per month. Perfect location. Perfect cuisine.

A PARTY OF FOUR CAN GET BOARD

THE ARNO, 496 S. SPRING ST.—THE

ARMOUR, 506 PORT ST., OPPOSITE

MECHANIC LODGING AND BOARDING

FOUND—THAT YOU CAN SAVE

FOUND—THAT YOU CAN SAVE

FOUND—THAT YOU CAN SAVE

FOUND—THAT YOU CAN SAVE

FOUND—THAT YOU CAN SAVE

FOUND—THAT YOU CAN SAVE

FOUND—THAT YOU CAN SAVE

CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE.

State Senator, Thirtieth District.

J. E. McCOMAS OF POMONA IS THE

County Treasurer.

COL. J. BANBURY OF PASADENA

County Auditor.

D. W. HAMLIN OF THE AZUSA IS

County Clerk.

CHARLES H. DUNSMOOR OF LOS

Sheriff.

MARTIN G. AGUIRRE OF LOS AN

District Attorney.

FRANK P. KELLY OF SOUTH PAS

County Recorder.

JOHN W. FRANCIS OF LOS ANGELES

Public Administrator.

D. W. FIELD IS THE REGULAR

County Tax Collector.

ROBERT S. PLATT IS THE REGU

City Justice.

W. C. LOCKWOOD OF LOS ANGELES

H. C. AUSTIN OF LOS ANGELES IS

Constable.

FRED C. SMITH IS THE REGULAR

Coroner.

JOHN L. MCCOY OF LOS ANGELES IS

Township Justice.

THEODORE SAVAGE OF LOS ANGE

Agency to Loan.

\$1,000,000

TO LOAN AT 2 PER CENT.

LOAN AND INSURANCE AGENCY.

GERMAN SAVING AND LOAN SOCIETY

CRAWFORD & MCCREERY,

ROOM 10, OVER LOS ANGELES NATIONAL

BANK.

Loan money in sums of \$50 to \$50,000.

Buy mortgages and contracts. Discount notes, etc.

Short term loans a specialty.

\$500,000.

AT DRAPER'S LOANING AGENCY.

IN SUMS TO SUIT AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT

RATES, on unencumbered real property. L. A. Real

Estate and Loan Office, 105 S. W. Cor. Fort and

First St., J. FLOUNCEY, Secretary.

THE FAMOUS!

123 SOUTH SPRING STREET.

The Largest and Finest

Millinery Establishment

In the City.

BEAUTIFUL GOODS.

FACTS WONT L.E.

30 pattern hats and bonnets for sale at a

great reduction: 20 dozen felt hats, from \$10

to \$15; 10 doz. imported French felt hats, \$15

to \$20; 10 doz. ostrich tips, per bunch, 75c worth \$1.25; buck-

ram frames, 10c; 10 gross wings, all colors, 10c

to 20c; 20 gross fine wings, all colors, 2c; 20 gross

ostrich tips, per bunch, 75c worth \$1.25; buck-

ram frames, 10c; 10 gross wings, all colors, 10c

to 20c; 20 gross fine wings, all colors, 2c; 20 gross

ostrich tips, per bunch, 75c worth \$1.25; buck-

ram frames, 10c; 10 gross wings, all colors, 10c

to 20c; 20 gross fine wings, all colors, 2c; 20 gross

ostrich tips, per bunch, 75c worth \$1.25; buck-

ram frames, 10c; 10 gross wings, all colors, 10c

to 20c; 20 gross fine wings, all colors, 2c; 20 gross

ostrich tips, per bunch, 75c worth \$1.25; buck-

ram frames, 10c; 10 gross wings, all colors, 10c

to 20c; 20 gross fine wings, all colors, 2c; 20 gross

ostrich tips, per bunch, 75c worth \$1.25; buck-

ram frames, 10c; 10 gross wings, all colors, 10c

to 20c; 20 gross fine wings, all colors, 2c; 20 gross

ostrich tips, per bunch, 75c worth \$1.25; buck-

ram frames, 10c; 10 gross wings, all colors, 10c

to 20c; 20 gross fine wings, all colors, 2c; 20 gross

ostrich tips, per bunch, 75c worth \$1.25; buck-

ram frames, 10c; 10 gross wings, all colors, 10c

to 20c; 20 gross fine wings, all colors, 2c; 20 gross

ostrich tips, per bunch, 75c worth \$1.25; buck-

ram frames, 10c; 10 gross wings, all colors, 10c

to 20c; 20 gross fine wings, all colors, 2c; 20 gross

ostrich tips, per bunch, 75c worth \$1.25; buck-

ram frames, 10c; 10 gross wings, all colors, 10c

to 20c; 20 gross fine wings, all colors, 2c; 20 gross

ostrich tips, per bunch, 75c worth \$1.25; buck-

ram frames, 10c; 10 gross wings, all colors, 10c

to 20c; 20 gross fine wings, all colors, 2c; 20 gross

ostrich tips, per bunch, 75c worth \$1.25; buck-

ram frames, 10c; 10 gross wings, all colors, 10c

to 20c; 20 gross fine wings, all colors, 2c; 20 gross

HOOTS AND SHOES.

AT COST!

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

On account of the unpleasant weather on Thursday I will continue

to sell ladies' and gentlemen's

FINE SHOES AND SLIPPERS AT COST!

Friday and Saturday, October 19th and 20th.

I am determined to advertise my immense stock and give all who were unable to take

advantage of my sale on Thursday another opportunity.

C. L. FISHER, 54 NORTH SPRING STREET.

FOR TEN DAYS, beginning October 19th, I will give 2 per cent. of my sales to the Young Men's Christian

Association, to aid them in the construction of their new building. C. L. FISHER, 54 North Spring St.

FOR TEN DAYS, beginning November 1st, I will give 2 per cent. of my sales to the Orphans' Home, and

will continue to contribute every ten days 2 per cent. of sales to all charitable institutions of the city. Also

C. L. FISHER, 54 North Spring St.

By going into the Eastern Markets and paying cash for my goods

I am now able to offer my customers and the public

BETTER GOODS AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE.